

The writer wishes to express his appreciation to Dr. H. W. Rickett of the New York Botanical Garden for his assistance.—DAVID E. FAIRBROTHERS, BOTANY DEPARTMENT, RUTGERS UNIVERSITY, NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.

## LITERATURE CITED

- FERNALD, M. L. 1915. Michaux's *Panicum muricatum*. RHODORA 17: 105-107.
- and L. GRISCOM. 1935. Botanizing in Virginia. RHODORA 37: 136-137, plate 336, fig. 1-2.
- KUNTH, K. S. 1829. Distribution Méthodique de la Famille des Graminées (Revision des Graminées). Vol. I. Pages 44-45.
- MICHAUX, ANDRE. 1803. Flora Boreali-Americana. Vol. I. Page 47.
- PALISOT DE BEAUVOIS, A. M. F. J. 1812. Essai D'une Nouvelle Agrostographie; ou Nouveaux Genres des Graminées. Pages 51, 170, 178.
- POIRET, J. L. M. 1816. Lamarck's Encyclopédie Méthodique Botanique. Sup., Tome IV. Page 273.
- RYDBERG, P. A. 1931. Taxonomic Notes on the Flora of the Prairies and Plains of Central North America. Brittonia 1: 81-82.
- SHINNERS, L. H. 1954. Notes on North Texas Grasses. RHODORA 56: 25-38.

TWO PLANTS NEW TO THE ILLINOIS FLORA.—While examining some of the unmounted material of my 1951 collections, I found one species that apparently had not been reported previously from Illinois. During recent field work in Montgomery County, I located another species not reported from the state. The specimens, cited below, are in the herbarium of the Illinois State Natural History Survey (ILLS).<sup>1</sup>

DICLIPTERA BRACHIATA (Pursh) Spreng. Fernald<sup>2</sup> gave the range of this species as "Fla. to La. and Okla., n. to se. Va., s. Ind., Mo. and e. Kans." Deam<sup>3</sup> cited its occurrence along Little Pigeon Creek, a stream that discharges into the Ohio River in Warrick County, Indiana. Palmer and Steyermark<sup>4</sup> reported the plant from a number of counties in east-central and southern Missouri. Now southern Illinois can be included in the range. I found this species east of Joppa, in a bottomland woods along the Ohio River. The plant had flowered and was in fruit when I made the collection. The herbarium sheet includes the following data: MASSAC CO.: Bottomland woods, east of Joppa, September 20, 1951, R. A. Evers 32944.

<sup>1</sup> ILLS is the abbreviation given by Lanjouw and Stafleu in the Index Herbariorum, Part I, 1952, for the herbarium of the Illinois State Natural History Survey.

<sup>2</sup> Gray's Manual of Botany, ed. 8. 1950.

<sup>3</sup> Flora of Indiana. 1940.

<sup>4</sup> Mo. Bot. Gard. Ann. 22: 646. 1935.



HAPLOPAPPUS CILIATUS (Nutt.) DC. Fernald (l. c.) recorded the range of this plant as "w. Mo. to Colo., s. to Tex. and N. M." Illinois is east of this range. Nevertheless, I found this species growing on the shoulder of an intermediate type bituminous road—often referred to locally as a black-top road—between Fillmore and Van Burensburg, in Montgomery County. South of Fillmore only a few plants grew on the shoulder, but north of Van Burensburg many plants occupied the shoulder at the edge of the black-top pavement for some distance along the highway. Herbarium sheets contain the following data: MONTGOMERY CO.: Roadside, 2 miles south of Fillmore, August 12, 1955, *R. A. Evers 48782*; roadside; north of Van Burensburg, August 12, 1955, *R. A. Evers 48819*.—ROBERT A. EVERS, ILLINOIS STATE NATURAL HISTORY SURVEY, URBANA.

---

JUNIPERUS COMMUNIS VAR. SAXATILIS FROM MOUNT WASHINGTON.—In checking over some old botanical material this summer, I discovered a specimen of a juniper that I had collected on the cone of Mount Washington in 1939. After studying it carefully, I became convinced that it was *Juniperus communis* L. var. *saxatilis* Pallas. I showed it to Professor A. R. Hodgdon and to Professor A. S. Pease, both of whom had no hesitation in confirming the identification.

This variety is known from Mount Katahdin, from the coast of Maine, and from the coast of Massachusetts, but there is no record of it from New Hampshire. No juniper has been collected from Mount Washington, although var. *depressa* Pursh occurs sparingly in Coos County in old fields and on ledges. It might be expected that birds would occasionally carry the fruits above the tree line, allowing small colonies to become established. It is difficult to account for the presence of variety *saxatilis* here. I am anxious to relocate the station and collect more material, but was unable to do so last summer. My sheet has been deposited in the Herbarium of the New England Botanical Club.—FREDERIC L. STEELE, ST. MARY'S-IN-THE-MOUNTAINS, LITTLETON, N. H.

*Volume 58, no. 685, including pages 1-29, was issued 24 January, 1956.*